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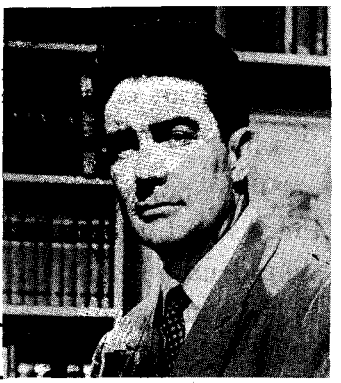

DAN SMOOT

WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN AFRICA?

A powerful international consortium, financed by an American foundation and by several African nations, has launched a secret political and propaganda campaign to condition western public opinion against the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia. After Smith is destroyed, the hired political and propaganda guns will be turned on the Republic of South Africa and on Portuguese Africa. The purpose is to eliminate white governments in southern Africa.

The consortium is known as Interform Organization. Its headquarters are in Zurich, Switzerland. It has affiliated offices in New York, Washington, Paris, Rome, London, Frankfurt, and Brussels.

Through the carelessness of an African diplomatic mission in London, Mr. Ian Colvin, correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph*, got photographic copies of secret Interform documents. One was a confidential memorandum written by the Central Planning Committee of Interform in Zurich to the Interform affiliate in London, on the subject "Extension of Rhodesian Campaign to Europe." This memorandum was written in September, 1966, following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Here are quotations from it:

"As the decisions taken at the Commonwealth Conference are expected to lead to the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the United Nations [against Rhodesia] . . . it is of paramount importance that the propaganda campaign be intensified in the United States and United Kingdom, and extended to France, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland . . . .

"Public opinion in Europe must immediately be mobilized in support of any future policy decisions taken by the United Nations.

"The success of the campaign to date in America and Britain indicates that similar results can be achieved in other countries.

"Unless such action is taken with the minimum of delay, countries with trading commitments in southern Africa (particularly France and West Germany) may continue . . . directly or indirectly . . . to bolster up the Smith regime.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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"Only the force of properly organised public opinion can create the conditions favourable to the enforcement of sanctions. . . .

"The sponsoring Governments have approved the . . . [Interform] proposal that other States should now be invited to contribute . . . subject to the same assurance demanded by the sponsoring governments, i.e., that under no circumstances will the name of any State so participating be made known to any other Government, organisation, or individual."

Other Interform letters, obtained by Mr. Colvin, were addressed to London missions of African members of the British Commonwealth — soliciting more money from the African nations, telling them how their money will be used to "create liberal opinion" against Rhodesia. One such letter (explaining to an African diplomat that the UN sanctions against Rhodesia can succeed only if supported by European nations) says:

"It is therefore apparent that intensive political lobbying, coupled with the creation of a strong body of liberal opinion, is essential to secure public acceptance of these sanctions."

Another document explains Interform methods as

". . . firmly based on the principle that all techniques used must be unobtrusive and that results achieved must appear to stem naturally from a consensus of informed opinion which cannot easily be identified with any direct source of propaganda."

Reporter Colvin located and interviewed the British representative of Interform, one Kenneth Bellman. Bellman said:

"It [Interform] is one of several powerful firms established on the Continent as Government consultants.

"It does not work with ordinary public relations methods. . . .

"Interform retains on its payrolls politicians in many countries as well as economists and others whose advice can be valuable.

"It works with methods of propaganda rather than publicity. It never reveals the names of its clients."[1]

The September, 1966, Interform memorandum, "Extension of Rhodesian Campaign to Europe," contains this significant paragraph:

"It is relative to note that any action taken by this Organisation [Interform] in Europe will prepare the ground for propaganda against the racialist policies of South Africa and Portugal in any subsequent campaign that we may be instructed to supervise in 1967."[1]

The Republic of South Africa is the primary target of the liberal-communist-UN attack against white civilization in southern Africa. If South Africa falls, Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa (Mozambique and Angola) cannot stand. The main propaganda thrust is now against Rhodesia, for tactical reasons.

For years, Black African and Asian nations have been clamoring for war against the Republic of South Africa. Lacking means, strength, or leadership to conduct such a war themselves, they want white western nations (the United States and Great Britain, principally) to do their dirty work.

Liberal leaders in the U.S. and Britain seem willing to do anything to ingratiate themselves with black African and Asian nations; but cultural, economic, and traditional ties between the *people* of South Africa and of the United States and Britain are very strong. Hence, liberal leaders in the U.S. and Britain have refrained from blockade or military action against South Africa for economic reasons, and because of public opinion.

The attack on Rhodesia is a flanking operation, which the black African-Asian-liberal-communist combine hopes to escalate into all-out war against the Republic of South Africa, when public opinion is prepared.

UN mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia are bound to fail, just as "voluntary" sanctions failed during the first year of Rhodesian independence

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— and for the same reasons: the sturdiness of Rhodesians and the support they receive from South Africa. Soon, there will be a hue and cry for force to make UN sanctions against Rhodesia effective. This will require a total naval blockade of the entire southern half of the African continent — a job which will fall primarily on the United States. Embroiled as we are in Asia, and committed in Europe, we cannot effectively blockade southern Africa. It will take all-out war to bring the Republic of South Africa down.

Our government has given billions of tax dollars to African nations whose leaders are communists or pro-communists. Our high officials practically grovel before African politicians who demand U.S. aid while insulting us publicly and inciting their own people to hatred of America. From Washington, there is no word of harsh rebuke against African governments which exist on money confiscated from American taxpayers, while imposing dictatorship on their own people, aligning their nations with the communist bloc in the United Nations.

On the other hand, our government seizes every opportunity to embarrass, harass, and insult the Republic of South Africa, which is not on our dole, but is traditionally our friend and economically important to us.[2]

Prodded by Afro-Asians in the UN, our government, in 1962, embargoed shipments of certain military goods to South Africa. Under the same prodding, we tightened the embargo in 1963. On each occasion, our UN Ambassador made a speech to the UN, harshly condemning South Africa for her internal policies.

On May 15, 1965, Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the United Nations Special Fund, spoke to a 30-nation African Conference at Kampala, Uganda. Hoffman has held many high offices in the United States government, and is an influential member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a tax-exempt organization which virtually sets and controls the policies of the federal government.[3] Hoffman told African leaders that all people and all governments should unite in a concerted effort to eliminate racial discrimination in South Africa — that they should use "pressures and measures necessary to bring this about."[4]

On July 18, 1966, the World Court — in an 8-to-7 decision — refused to consider a demand by Ethiopia and Liberia (representing the entire UN Afro-Asian bloc) that South Africa relinquish her rights to rule her League-Of-Nations-mandated territory of South-West Africa.[5]

On October 27, 1966, the Soviet Union and the United States voted with 112 other nations for a resolution which, defying the decision of the UN's own beloved World Court, proclaims the termination of South Africa's rights of mandate over South-West Africa. The General Assembly formed a special commission to decide how the UN will seize South-West Africa. The commission is to make its report on April 1, 1967.

Regardless of what the commission recommends, South Africa will not surrender. The UN can get South-West Africa only by war.

Here again, our government is in a blind alley, with only two ways out: wage war against our friends, or retreat. Liberals feel that retreat would shatter the United Nations — and to the preservation of the UN, they are wholly committed.

How about that other calamitous option: war against our friends in southern Africa? Such a war has already been planned, under semi-official auspices of our government.

In March, 1965, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (a majority of whose officers are members of the Council on Foreign Relations[3]) published a 170-page paper entitled *Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures.*[6]

This study, prepared by a tax-exempt American *peace* organization, outlines a *battle plan* for a UN military invasion of the Republic of South Africa. The Carnegie peace plan calls for "massive direct military intervention" in South Africa, by 93,000 United Nations troops — including two

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divisions for amphibious assaults, 700 frontline and transport air units, 60 to 70 warships, 30 to 50 sea transports. This Carnegie study suggests that the United States and the Soviet Union join other nations as allies in the war against the Republic of South Africa — estimating that it would take about four months to beat South Africa to her knees, and would cost UN forces between 19,000 and 38,000 casualties (killed and wounded).[6]

To create favorable public opinion for the war against South Africa, the Carnegie study suggests that American Negroes be encouraged to identify themselves, on a racial and emotional basis, with foreign Negroes, in order to create pressure on white Americans. From the study:

"If American Negroes increasingly identify the struggle against apartheid with their domestic civil rights struggle, they could bring interest in the South African policy of the United Nations to a level seldom achieved by any foreign policy issue."[6]

U.S. Army Major Sam Charles Sarkesian (assigned to the Department of Social Sciences in the Military Academy at West Point) was a principal advisor and assistant in the preparation of the Carnegie peace plan for an international war against South Africa. The staff editor of the Carnegie study — Miss Amelia C. Leiss — thanks Major Sarkesian specifically for his aid in detailing "U.N. Military measures . . . to achieve the goal of transforming the South African social and political structure."[6]

Although the Pentagon muzzles anti-communist military officers who criticize the Soviet Union and try to inform the public about the mortal danger of communism, Major Sarkesian was permitted to help plan a war against the friendly anti-communist government of South Africa.

Vernon McKay and William O. Brown—former State Department officials, and members of the Council on Foreign Relations — also contributed to the Carnegie study.[3,6]

The internal affairs of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal are not the legitimate concern of the U.S., the UN, or any other outsiders.

South Africa and Rhodesia will resist to the death. Subduing them so that communists can take over will be an even bloodier affair than the American-financed UN war which subjected Katanga to the communist-controlled Congo Republic.

To prevent another war against our friends, for the benefit of our enemies, please help spread the truth, to the end that an aroused and informed public will force our government to reverse its African policies.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Secret Fund To Back Sanctions; African States' money for Europe campaign; 'Destroy Smith: Next Target S. Africa'," by Ian Colvin, *Daily Telegraph* (London), December 19, 1966, p. 1 and Back Page

(2) "Will Choice Be Forced?", editorial, *The Dallas Morning News*, January 24, 1967, p. D2

(3) *The Invisible Government*, by Dan Smoot, 1962, 250 pp.; available from this office at $1.00 (paperback) or $4.00 (hardbound)

(4) "Hope For Better Aid Links; Swai back from Kampala talks," *The Standard*, (Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania), May 17, 1965, p. 1

(5) "World Court: Afro-Asian Setback," by Frank Langston, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 19, 1966, p. A2

(6) *Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures: An Analysis*, edited by Amelia C. Leiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, New York 10017, March, 1965, 170 pp.; "Invasion Blueprint," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The Shreveport Journal*, July 31, 1965

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